Twenty-first street. What has harpened there is only conjecture.

The new gas hader had never been connected with the gas reforts, nor had it any connection as yet with the other holders. It is possible that the trouble underground in Twenty-first street will be found to have been caused by the escape through the soil there of a lot of water from the seventeen less of the tank below the street level, which is probably also from and fractured. This water may have undermined the main, broken it and sealed it with water. When the roar of the accident was heard in the works everything was shut down, and after that it was not considered safe to turn on the gas again.

was not consistent again.
At the works it was said last night that the full service would be put on again to-day. barring possibly, any section which might be entout by the trouble in the buried pipe in Twenty-first street. WHEN THE COLLAPSE CAME.

Maybe a hundred persons were in the four streets bounding the tank. Some of them were submerged for a moment, and all were william Stallman, a driver for M. Beisch-William Stallman, a driver for M. Beisch-mann & Sons, furniture dealers, was driving a team of horses west on Twenty-first street when just as he passed the gas tank he saw the will of it lean out toward him.

"Before I could jump," he said hat night, "a wall of water picked me up and storted with me for the East River. I lit about Avenue A, I think. What became of my team I don't know. I am afraid they were killed, but hope opt."

In the East Twenty-second street station, about two blocks from the scene of the accident, the Sergeant on duty was unaware of the havoc wrought in his neigh orbood until his Captain, on his way from Folice Headquarters, notified him and called out the reserves of four

notified him and called out the reserves of four precincts.

There was nothing in the sound accompanying the bursting of the tank in the nature of an explosion. There was a roar, a rending and tearing and falling of steel columns and pilers, and the rush of waters. Much of the tangled mass of steel plates, iron trusswork, and broken hollow columns tumbled inward.

In Avenue A the crest of the flood demolshed a brick wall at the northwest corner of Twenty-first street, and swept the wreckness clear across the avenue against the walls of the tenements. The water surged into open doors of salouns and carried drinkers off their feet Ten-foot sections of cylindrical steel three or four feet in diameter were lorne on the torrent more than a block from the site of the ruined tank.

more than a block from the site of the ruined table.

"I had fifty or sixty men at work in the table factory," and Fudner last night," and they all got out safe but the engineer. The moment I heard the rear wall begin to tumble I made for the street and yelled at my men to get out, too. When we got to the front door the rush of water was so great that it was impossible to open the door. With great difficulty we got to a window and out to the street."

Superintendent of Bulldings. Brady had 200 men at work two hours after the tank collapsed. The tenants in the two Avenue a tenements adjoining Fuldner's factory had to vacate their rooms. The rear walls of each building have caved in.

Chief Engineer William H. Bradley of the Consolidated Gas Company and Contractor William J. Logan of 88 Carroll street, Brooklyn, head of the Logan Iron Works at Greenpoint, which was building the gas tank, were arrested, the former in the gas company's office at Twenty-first street and Avenue A. Contractor Logan was on his way to the theatre. He had crossed over from Brooklyn a Twenty-third street ferry loat with a couple of friends. They were getting into a gab at the landing on this side when a newsboy ran up yelling:

"Extral extral All about the great explosion in the gas works."

Mr. Logan became interested at once, but the paper the boy sod him conveyed very little information. With his friends he drove rapidly up Twenty-third street to Avenue A. At Twenty-second street the police had formed danger lines. Mr. Logan tried to break through.

"In the contractor who built that tank," he said.

"Is your name Logan?" asked a policemanin ARREST OF ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR.

"I'm the contractor who built that tank," he said.

"Is your name Logan?" asked a policemaniin plain ciothes standing nearby.

"That's my name."

"Well, you're under arrest," said the policeman as he grabbed the contractor and started him on the way to the police station.

Capt, Hasslacher, in command of the Eighteenth precinct, stated that technically it was necessary to hold them responsible for the deaths which followed the accident until an investigation had been made.

Coroner Zucca accepted bail for the two prisoners and they were released. Bail of \$10,000 in each case was turnished by Adam Weber of 203 Second avenue.

STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER. Chief Engineer Bradley said: "It is really impossible as yet to form any opinion as to the cause of this serident. I have only seen the collapsed tank in the dark and cannot tell whether the break was due to some external force, to a flaw in the tank, or to internal pressure. As far as we know there was no reason whatever why the tank should break, any more than any othertank. This was a new tank which had never been filled with gas and was not entirely completed. It was begun test spring, and in ten days or two weeks we would have let in the gas. The tank was done, except for painting and minor details. It was completed as far as weeks we would have let in the gas. The tank was done, except for painting and minor details. It was completed as far as being ready to withstand pressure goes, and forly-elish hours ago it was filled with the usual amount of water, in which the base of the telescople tank rests. The pit in which the water is is forly-two feet deep, twenty-five feet of it above the ground, with a double wall filled with water, in which the floating gas tank above sits. The gas tank would hold 3,500,000 cubic teet. It was 178 feet in diameter, and rose to a height of 160 feet when completely filled with gas. Perhaps a third or less of the tank's capacity was filled with water has night. The tank was to be our largest, and cost, roughly, \$300,000. To the west of it is another tank of about a million and a half cubic feet capacity. It was full of gas, and, as far as we can see, was uninjured by the breaking tank, which apparently broke north and south, with the chief break on Twenty-first street. Acress the street on Twenty-first street as other smaller tanks, of perhaps an aggregate capacity of 2,000,000 feet. They were also uninjured.

WHY WAS THE GAS TURNED OFF?-WHY IT WAS NOT TURNED ON. President Harrison E. Gawtry of the Consolidated Gas Company saw all conners at his office last night. He said that it was absolutely impossible to tell the exact cause of the collapse of the tank until some of the wreckage had been cleared away. The effect on the gas simply, he said, was entirely secondary, and he did not know exactly why the gas had been turned off below Grand street, but supposed it was for fear that some water had gained access to the mains at the tanks and might cause trouble. "The gas is turned off," he continued, "but within two hours or so we could have made connections with other ranks, especially those at the foot of West Elgiteonth street. The reason we do not do it and will not do it until to-morrow is that it would not be safe. Cutting, off the gas has extinguished all the jets. If we turned it on again there would be many jets in office and other A midings deserted at night where the gas would food the rooms. There would be no one to turn it off or relight if in each room, and eleaping give night cause explosions, or possibly asplyxiation."

NEWSPAPERS IN TROUBLE. The newspapers which use the Mergenthaler inotype machines, in which the type metal is kept hot by gas, found the massives in sudden and very serious difficulty when the gas pressure became reduced. In most of the machines there was no gas at all, and in the few in which it did burn the flame was very feeble.

The Journal resorted to hand setting in the composing room of THE FYENING SUN. In the Mergenthaler machines of the World and Times there was sufficient pressure of gas to operate the machines slowly without heir. The Tribune, the Fress and the Journal of Commerce made preparations early in the evening to set up their type by hand. Twenty machines had to be abandoned by the Journal of Commerce.

POLICE STATIONS IN DARENESS. The gaslights in all the police stations south of Grand street went out immediately after the specient. The night squad of policemen had just left the stations. The Sergeants were in a quandary. Decomen, patroinen, and roundsment were sent hunting for portable light

men were sent hunting for portable light makers.

Sergt. MacNamara of the Elizabeth street staffon got six cand'es to start with. The light was too feeble. He sent word of his plight to the effectricians of the atlantic Garden, account of the street. They strong a wire to the station house, and half an non after the gaslights falled twelve or fifteen fity-candle-power incadescent lamps were aglow, and the Sixth presents station was lighted up as it never had been before. MacNamara sent on invitation by talephone to Chief Devery to visit the station.

Sergt. McCul'agh, in the Leonard street.

Sergt. McCul'ach, in the Leonard street station, made out his to be with a candle held in one hand. That station is twelve locks from a lamp store. Lanterns were borrowed from stations nearby. Other stations were in the same fix. Lamps were precured, but they did not overcome the warm glow of the red-hot stoves.

did for overcome the warm and a contained hot stores.

The Pennsylvania Ferry houses at Cortlandt attreet had to put up with such makeshifts as cond be produced. The same was true of all the South Ferry houses except the Staten Island Ferry house, which is lighted by electricity. The New York Fulton Ferry house was induced as The Autor House guests with rooms above

CANDLES IN THE PIBE ENGINE BOUSES. GANDLES IN THE FIRE ENGINE MOUSES.

All the fire engine houses below Grand street were smitten with Egypt's plague, diluted by candles. The Journal of Commerce offices were lighted with candles too.

Hundreds of dats and tenements were without light. One Malison street saloon borrowed a twelve-branch candlestick from an undertaker, two gasoline lamps from street stands and some poanut-stand torches. These sufficed to light the place.

The list of casualties is as follows:

Char, John, 75 years old, the father of Police Serveant Cray of the East Twenty-second street station, of 326 East Stationers that the station of the Hospital Webrie, America, 84 years old, of 210 East Twenty-third street; grantiter.

MISSING, BURIED UNDER RUINS, Baum, Prus, engineer in Henry Fuldmer's furniture factory, 327-381 Avenu- A.

INJURED.
CREEDEN, DENRIE, 28 years old, of 428 fast Twen-CREDIT, DENIER, 28 years old, of 428 East I weninth street, Murant, 25 years old, a mechanic, of 120
West Sitt third streets. New York Hospital.
DUNY, THEOMRY, 65 years old, a laborer, of 177
India street, Green oint, contusions and submersion; at Bellevine Hospital.
FRIERIAGE, JOHN, 50 years old, a wood carver, of
297 Avenine A. lacerated wound on the head; dressed
at Bellevine Hospital and went home.
HAPPENRIT, AUGUST, 68 years old, a wood carver,
of d30 East Ninth street, hoeraced scalp wound and
contusions; at Bellevine Hospital.
SANE, WILLIAM, 40 years old, of 517 East Fourteenth street, wounds of the face; Bellevine Hospital.

pital.
Kally, Hugh, 30 years old, of 853 Avenue A.
Maloner, Danier, So years old, of 442 West Sev enteenth street.

Miller, John, 16 years old, of 462 West Seventeenth and contrations; at Bellevine Hospital.

Muller, Parinte, 20 years old, as sugment, of 322 East Fortieth street, submersion; at New York Hospital. fospital. O'CONNELL, MART, 19 years old, of 835 Avenue A. outusions and internal injuries; at Believue Hos-

ONNELL. CATHERINE, 4 years old, of 385 Avenue A. shock; at Bellevue Hospital.
O'Covson, Geomer, 20 years old, of 385 Avenue B.
O'Nend, Parnics, 30 years old, a laborer, of 514
East Fifteenth street, wounds of faceand contusions;
at Bellevue Hospital.
Quino, Chanles, 30 years old, a wood carver, of
11 Guernsey street, Broaklyn, contusions, scalp
wound and shock; at Bellevue Hospital.
Breinman, William, 38 years old, of 511 East
Seventieth street. Frankim street, Greenpoint, concussion and k; at Bellevue Hospital. Lawn, Parnick, 44 years old, a laborer, of 177 a street, Greenpoint, dislocation of aboulder; at

Hospital.

At midnight the foreman in charge at the wrecked table factory said that the water in the cellar had already been reduced three feet and a half. He said that he had broken into the sewers, and that some water would drain off.

The body of Baum had not been found, but a raft had been made which would be used in the search for it. It was expected that the body would be found by 8 o'clock this morning at the intest.

MR. HOAR'S ANTI-IMPERIALISTS. The Forty-two Memorials Collected by the

Industry of Erving Winslow. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- Barely has the Congressional Record contained such an expression of the hopes and fears of the American people as it presented this morning in the shape of the titles of forty-two memorials presented in the

Honr of Massachusetts. These memorials form the first tangible evidence that has reached Washington of the labor undertaken by the Anti-Im-perialist Association of Massachusetts, of which Erving Winslow is Secretary. In his self-imposed task of sweeping back the sea, he has scoured Massachusetts for signatures to these memorials to Congress which pray that a sudden halt be made in the march of empire. In presenting to the Senate these first fruits of Mr. Winslow's industry,

Mr. Hoar says:
"I present the memorial of Loren B. Mc-Donald and 146 other citizens of Concord. Mass., remonstrating against any extension of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands in any event or over any

of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands in any event or over any other foreign territory without the free consent of the people thereof. I present a like memorial of sundry elitzens of Lexinston and sundry other memorials of various other towns and elites in Massachusetts and other States which I ask be reforred to the Committee on Foreign Relations."

This action was taken. Forty-two memorials in one day has a pretty big sound, and yet the total number of signatures is shown by count to be exactly 782. On all the memorials space for a great many signatures is left, but in some cases they were sent to the Senate with the names of only three or four anti-imperialists signed. Mr. Hoar's own town of Worcester produced only eight elitzens of the Benator's way of thinking, and even under the spur of Secretary Winslow's energetic efforts the Senator was obliged to place upon the back of the appeal from Worcester the title: "A memorial of Daniel Merriaman and seven other citizens of Worcester." One memorial of Edward J Augier and one other citizens of Massachusetts, while another reads "Memorial of Edward J Augier and one other citizens of Mossachusetts," while another reads "Memorial of W. B. Clossen and two other citizens of Bostom Mass."

To publish the announcement of Mr. Hoar's presentation of Mr. Winslow's prayers, the editor of the Congressional Record was obliged to genus part of the second page of the Record

To publish the announcement of Mr. Hoar's presentation of Mr. Winslow's prayers, the editor of the Congressional Record was obliged to occupy part of the second page of the Record after starting in on the first, and there it is found that Mr. Winslow has spread himself into other States. Thirteen citizens of Himos, a nine of Ohio, three of Indians, forty-seven of Florida, thirty-eight of Virginia, twelve of Maryland, three of California, cloven of Pennsylvania and a like number of Rhode Island have brought the influence of their names and numbers to bear upon the Senate, in the hope of defeating the peace treaty.

Yesterday's shower of memorials, it is said, was only the beginning of a series which are to be poured down upon the Senate day after day by Senator Hoar as fast as the drops can be forwarded by Secretary Winslow from Boston.

NAVAL STATION AT HAVANA

Arrangements for Establishing It When This Government Assumes Control.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order for the establishment of a United States naval station at Havana as soon as the Government assumes control there. The commandant will be Commodore B. J. val Examining and Retiring Board in Washington and directed to proceed to Havana by the steamer of Dec. 17 from New York. The assignment of a flag officer to the station makes

signment of a fiag officer to the station makes it of equal rank with the large navy yards in the United States.

Other officers assigned to the station are Surgeon J. D. Gatewood, detached from the Museum of Hygiene, Washington; Lieut. J. H. Glennon, detached from the Museum of Hygiene, Washington; Lieut. J. H. Glennon, detached from the Columbia and Minneapolis, at League Island, and Pay Direstor J. A. Smith, detached from the Lengue Island Navy Yard. All these officers will take passage with Commodore Cromwell on the steamer of Dec. 17.

Orders were issued to-day for placing the auxiliary cruisers Tosemite and Resolute in commission. They will probably be assigned as station ships in Cuba, subject to the orders of Commodore Cromwell. Both vessels have been in reserve at the League Island Navy Yard

COURTS-MARTIAL FOR TWO.

Reports of the Court of Inquiry That Sat on Commander Eaton and Lieut. Bell. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The report of a court of inquiry which met at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to investigate charges and countercharges filed by Commander Joseph G. Eaton of the auxiliary cruiser Resolute and Lieut. John A. Bell, formerly navigator of that vessel. has been received by the Secretary of the Navv. Commander Eaton charged Lieut. Bell

with lacking the professional ability to per-form the duties of his grade. Lieut. Bell enarged Commander Eaton with drunkenness and other things reflecting on his moral charand other things renecting on his larger actor.

The court, of which Capt. Taylor of the Indiana was President, found that the charges on neither side were sustained and recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that both officers be court-marrialled for making false allegations. The department will probably allow the matter to drop, as a scandal levolving the two officers accused might result in injury to the service in the public mind.

with being addicted to the use of opiates and

The Rev. Sydney M. Cox Installed.

The Rev. Sydner Herbert Cox was installed as pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church in Williamsburg last evening. The Rev Dr. W. T. McElveen was the Moderator and a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Hail or Union Theological Seninary. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson made the charge to the people; the Rev. James C. Chamberin, the charge to the new paster, and the right hand of fellowship was extended by the Moderator. The Rev. Mr. Cox succeeds the Rev. John Brittan Clark, who accepted a call to the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Detroit last June. Dr. W. T. McEiveen was the Moderator and a

VISITING COL. ROOSEVELT.

ONE OF HIS CALLERS MAKES A STAR This Was Not to Col. Roosevelt, but to Less Important Persons in the Octagon Hotel
While the Statesmen Were Chewing
Cherries That Were Served One by One.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 13.—Deputy Attorney-General George D. B. Hasbrouck, a member of the Republican, State Committee, and George J. Smith, Chairman of the Ulster County Committee, were Governor-elect Roose-velt's first visitors to-day. They talked with him about Ulster county men who are considered to be fit for State offices. Senator Borace White was next. He came and went in silence. The next four did not. They were George Ripperger, Frederick T. Hallet, Max Steiner and Ira G. Davidson of Long Island City. They are men of influence in Long Island City and consequently in Queens county. When they returned from Col. Roosevelt's house to Oyster Bay village it seemed quite apparent from their manner that Col. Roosevelt understood the weight of their influence. When they left Long Island City to come to Oyster Bay this after noon they decided to unite their voices in a demand that their fellow citizen, Edward Downing be appointed to be Superintendent of Public

been announced that H. H. Ber der of Albany county was to have that appointment.

The Octagon Hotel at Oyster Bay is famous for the succulent quality of the cherries which are served there one at a time which are served there one at a time in glasses with thin stems. The Long Island City delegation chewed several cherries apiece as it gravely informed the reporters that after assuring Col. Roosevelt that they desired some man—they did not know who exactly yet—they finally told him that they didn't like Johnson.

surprise, they assured the reporters in the hos-

Roosevelt informed them that it had already

Who was Johnson? an ignorant person asked who was Johnson: an ignorant person asked them. Why, said they, Henry C, Johnson of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. What Jehnson? Indeed! They laughed scornfully and in happy harmony at the man who did not know who Johnson was. But the man was Why, he asked rashly, did not they like Mr. Why, he asset that the work of rant man.
"I haven't indorsed him," said Mr. Ripperger.
"I haven't indorsed him," said Hallet, doing

likewise.

"I didn't indorse him." echoed Mr. Steiner.
"Nor I," said Mr. Darrin. He had to speak
thus briefly because Mr. Ripperger was evidently about to say something more. This is
what he said:
"Nobody indorses him, except"—here Mr.
Ripperger looked cautiously into the next room
and under the sofa and plano—"some Platt
neonle." and under the sofa and plano— some Platt people."

Mr. Darrin drews long breath. He cleared his throat He, too, looked under the sofa and the plano. Then he said it.

"Damn Platt," he said softly. His voice seemed to fall him at the last moment. The rest looked at him in admiration. They hitched their chairs away from him, though, an inch or two, He sat alone. He looked lonely. They all looked lonely. The cherries did not seem to taste good any more.

But the ignorant person was persistent. Who, he asked Mr. Hallet, was their candidate for a successor to the unindorsed Mr. Johnson?

Ask the others," said Mr. Hallet. Then he "Ask the others," said Mr. Hallet. Then he blushed.
W. W. Collier of Auburn and James A. Lavery of Poughkeepsie were Col. Roosevelt's other callers. Mr. Collier wanted to be a Civil Service Commissioner. He did not stay long on the premises. Mr. Lavery did not think that Mr. Dumar of Big Six was laber's choice for the office of Commissioner of Labor Statistics. He told Col. Roosevelt the name of a man who was really labor's choice.
Lispenard Stewart. Chairman of the Prison Commission, came to talk about prison legislation, and Madison Grant called with regard to a matter outside of politics.

WHO GETS ALDRIDGE'S PLACE?

Col. Roosevelt Said to Be Considering the There is a growing impression among pollsideration by Col. Roosevelt in connection with the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works to succeed Mr. Aldridge.

are quite sure that he is the man for the place Col. Boosevelt is known to have a high opinion of Mr. Hendricks, but it became known yeater-day that Col. Roosevelt was considering a tender of the appointment to an engineer to whom it had once before been offered tenta-tively, who had declined to consider it. This man, so it was said, was to be influenced by his friends to regard the place more kindly. The man whose name is withheld is said to be neither Mr. E. P. North nor Mr. George Clinton.

Municipal Election in Long Branch. ticket, headed by former Sheriff Matthias Woolley, won in to-day's municipal election. which was one of the hardest fought in years, Mayor Blodgett took his defeat good natured y. "I expected it." he said. "I should have re-tired last year."

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FUNERAL OF GEN. GARCIA.

Present Duties of the Cubans Pointed Out WARHINGTON, Dec. 13,-The funeral services of Gen, Calixto Garcia took place this morning at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. The remains were carried from the hotel to the church on an artillery caisson, draped with American and Cuban flage, and were accompanied by an escort consisting of Batteries K and E of the Fifth and Sixth United States Artillery. Young Capt. Garcia entered the church immediately after the cashets He was accompanied by two Cuban friends and followed by the honorary pall Secretary of State Hay, Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Lawton, Gen. Ludlow, Senator Proptor, Senator Thurston, Senator Money, Senator Mason and John In the front row of seats were the members of the Cuban Commission, T Esrada Palma, Treasurer B. J. Guerra of the Cuban Junta, Gen. Rius Rivers, Seffor Ques-ada and Horatio S. Rubens. The church was crowded. Floral embiems of all kinds were placed about the casket. They represented tributes from every part of the United States and Cuba.

The service was conducted by Father Mc-Gee of St. Patrick's Church and Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul delivered the address. He said the death of Gen. Garcia seemed hardle-ularly sad under the circumstances. Geb. Garcia came here to equoy the fruits of success and victory, but suddenly the hand of God

ularly and under; the circumstances. Gen. Garcia came here to exjoy the fruits of success and victory, but suddenly the hand of God called him away.

Once before in this United States there was a war, he said. Victory had been won and President Lincoln's heart was full of thanksriving. Suddenly he was called from the scenes of his labor. Such facts confirm the traft that individual man must look beyond this life. Principles and ideas are wreater by far than individual man. The idea of Gen. Garcia was the betterment of his country, the securing for his country of self-zovernment and freedom. I am not here to discuss political questions or review wars and human ambitions. What God approved in Gen. Garcia was the sincerity of the man in the cause and his disinterestedness of himself. I am sure God will look with complicency upon the soldiers of Cuha and the soldiers of Spain. They were doing their duty, and I am sure the eyes of God rested completently on the soldiers of Spain. They were doing their duty, and I am sure the eyes of God rested completently on the soldiers fighting beneath the Stars and Stripes. "Between American and Cuban. Cuban and American saw in the Spaniard and the Spaniard saw in the American factor was." American saw in the Spaniard and the Spaniard saw in the American factor was.

'American saw as a great mission—that of giving all nations civil and religious liberty. Cuba can no longer complain of lack of opportunity. The spirit of the American factor was all opportunity. I must say to the Cubaus to look out for their future. For her own sake and in gratitude to America Cuba must show the world that she can be a model of liberty. The blood of Cuba is noble blood. It was the Castilian blood and Catholic faith cen and will accommiss."

After the ceremonies the body was taken to Arlington. There the remains of Gen. Garcia were deposited in a vault, while a squad of twenty artillerymen fired a military salute.

HAVANA'S FLOATING DRY DOCK.

It Has Been Decided to Be Spain's Property and Will Be Sold at Anction.

Washington, Dec. 13.-On the recommendation of the American Evacuation Commission in Havana the Government will not insist that the big floating dry dock of the Spanish Navy in Havana harbor shall be turned over to the United States: Admiral Sampson, the naval representative on the commission, tried to persuade his colleagues, Major-Gens. Wade and Butler, that the dock was not movable property, and, therefore, must be surrendered by Spain. Gens. Wade and Butler took the opposite view, holding that the dock was a floating and mov-able structure.

holding that the dock was a floating and movable structure.

The American Commissioners are negotiating with the Spanish Commissioners for the purchase of the dock by the United States, but so far they have failed to agree on a price, and it is probable that the dock will be put up at public auction by the Spaniards on Friday as advertised. The dock was built in England, and cost the Spanish Government, delivered in Havana, \$300,000. It reached Havana not long before the war began. The American Commissioners say that it has been so badly used that it is not now worth more than half that sum. The sum of \$40,000 was expended in making an excavation for establishing it in its present borth, and the fact that it cannot be moved was dited by Admiral Sampson in support of his contention. The dock is said to be capable of taking a vessel of 10,000 tops, and it is known to have received a vessel of 7,000 tops.

AGUINALDO CAUSING DELAY.

President's Proclamation Going to the Philippines by a Slow Route. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-The President deelded to-day to send by mail instead of by tele-

The proclamation was read at the Cabinet meeting to-day. It is similar to the groclamation tons issued in Porto Rico and in Santiago de Cuba when American authority was established.



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silk, with handles of novel designs, \$3 to \$10. -Traveling Rugs, \$10. HACKETT, CARHART

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CUBAN FRANCHISE GRAB. THE PRESIDENT BLOCKS A SPANISH

SPOLIATION SCHEME.

Attempt of Autonomist Officials to Sell Valuable Railroad Franchises at the Last Moment-Imperative Instructions Telegraphed to Gen, Wade to Intervene Washington, Dec. 13.—Just before leaving Washington for the South to-day President McKinley telegraphed to Gen. Wade, President of the Cuban Evacuation Commission, Instructions intended to nip in the bud a fantastic scheme of fraud concocted by officials of the remnant of Spanish government in Cuba. In brief, the plan contemplated the sale of all the railroad and other similar properties on the island of Cuba to a spadicate of capitalists and the binding of the Cuban Government to the

payment of subsidies to these capitalists for

the next hinety-nine years.

Taking advantage of an old law, the Secretary of the civil government in Cuba, or what is left of it, yielded to the importunities of the syndicate of capitalists and inserted in a newspaper of Havana on Nov. 24, a holiday, when w persons would be likely to see it, an advertisement announcing the sale at public auction of certain steam railroad and other franchises, or concessions, as they are called there. The Government here was at once informed by its agents in Havana of the scheme, and the Department of Justice came into possession of the agreement between the Span-ish officials and the capitalists. According to this agreement, the Spanish authorities assured the capitalists of 4 per cent. Interest upon an assessed valuation of \$24,500,000, and of the free entry of all materials needed in the construction of mijroads or other works under the con-cession. It was also agreed that the rate to be charged for passengers travelling first class on the railroads should be seven cents a mile. A further concession to be granted to the syndi-cate consisted of the right to gridien the city of Havana and the adjacent country with electric raffroads. When the Washington authorities obtained this information the syndicate ties obtained this information the syndicate had already received a map of the city marked with the streets upon which it was to be allowed to run cars. By this map it appears that the syndicate was to have entire control of every prominent atreetin Havana. Other concessions and legal assurances were given, and to make the whole binding the revenues of Cuba for the hext ninety-nine years were pledged to the payment of the interest and subsidy, promised, in the concessions. Not only steam and electric failroad franchises were granted, but also all sorts of valuable rights of way.

granted, but also all sorts of valuable rights of way.

President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet were astounded at the audacity of the civil authorities of Havana and at this new evidence of bad faith on their part in their dealings with this Government. The President has determined that the Spaniards shall be made to understand that the full power of the Laited States will be used to prevent the cartying out of this scheme of spoilation, and the telegram to Gen. Wade was couched in very emphatic language. It made known in unequivocal terms what should be done in case the retiring Spanish officials should refuse to yield to Gen. Wade.

By the terms of the law under which this

quivocal terms what should be done in case the rottring Spanish officials should refuse to yield to Gen. Wade.

By the terms of the law under which this scheme of looting Cuba was organized the advertisement announcing the auction sale must be inserted thirry days in advance. It is reck-cored that the time will be up on Dec. 29 and the Government is quite hopeful that in the meantime the power of the United States will have been auccessfully used by Gen. Wade to smash the whole programme. A member of the Capinet said this afternoon that if the Spanish officials persisted in their scheme, notwithstanding Gen. Wade's action, they would hear something from Washington which would convince them that the United States were in earnest, and would put an end to all such foolishness as this attempt to sell Cuba's valuable franchises two days before the expiration of Spanish authority on the island and to pledge the reveaues of the Cuban Government to the paymedi of enormous subsidies.

The Government realizes that if the advertised sale should take place and citizens of Germany, France and other countries should become purchasers of concessions granted by the Authonomist Government, international countleathous might arise and cause much embarrassment to this Government. The President and the Attorney-General desire to have it plainly understood, therefore, that the United States Government will not recognize the validity of any concessions granted by the Spanish divil authorities and intended to consince in force beyond Jan. I, the day set for the final and formal evacuation of Cuba by Spain.

GEN. SCHWAN A WITNESS.

Sulzer Asks a Question Which Chairman Hull Calls Absolutely Improper. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13,-The House Committee on Military Affairs this morning examined Brig.-Gen. Theodore Schwan, Assistant Adjutant-General. His examination was marked by sharp tilts between the Democratic and Republican members over the questions asked Representatives Sulzer and Cox. As was the case yesterday the efforts of the minority cided to-day to send by mail instead of by telegraph the text of the proclamation which Gen.
Otis will issue at Manila to the people of the
Philippines announcing that the United States
will maintain permanent control and ownership igh the islands. It is believed by the
President and his advisers that by the
time the copy of the proclamation
reaches Gen. Otis, which will be in about six
weeks, Aguinaldo will have decided to order
his followers to lay down their arms and accept
American rule. The object of mailing the
proclamation was to give Gen. Otis plenty of
time to effect a peageable settlement with
Aguinaldo.

The proclamation was read at the Cabinet

The proclamation was read at the Cabinet

Aguinaldo.

The proclamation was read at the Cabinet Before Mr. Sulzer could press the matter Chairman Hull interposed: "I think that is absolutely an improper question."

After a number of questions from Mr. Cox and Mr. Hay as to the number of men necessary to man the coast fortifications and the interior posts, and to occupy Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, the committee took a recess.

and the Philippines, the committee took a recess.

At the afternoon session, Major Simpson of the Adjutant-General's Bureau gave his views as to the needs of the army. Representative Hay asked him how many troops were needed in the Philippines. Major Simpson said he did not know. He thought the mass of the neorie would be antished with American Government, but he could not speak for Aguinaido and the other leaders. He thought the presence of a large force at present would have asstisfactory effect. If trouble should arise with the Filipines, a great many troops would be required, as the physical features of the islands were favorable to a guerrilla warfare.

Representative Cox advanced the proposition that the placing of the army in the Philippines was for the purpose of forcing American orinions upon the natives, and said: "If these natives to them."

"I don't see what else you can do," responded shoot them."

"I don't see what else you can do," responded

"I don't see what else you can do," responded

Major Simpson.

Major Simpson. Major Simpson.

No it is your idea to increase the army for this purpose, 'said Mr. Cox.

"I did not see an officer in the Philippines who wished to retain the islands,' said Major Simpson. "I do not wish the United States to retain them, but I see no other way ont of it."

In reply to another question he said there was no danger of a conflict between the Fill-pinos and the United States soldiers. He thought local troops could be organized very easily in the islands. The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

ARMY ORDERS.

Changes in Connection with the Volunteers -Ordered to Havana. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—These army orders nave been issued: Acting Assistant Surgeon J. Herbert Ford, from Washington to Fort McPherson, Ga.

Major Harry E. Wilkins, Chief Commissary of Sub sistence, from Washington to New York city as assis-tant to the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence. Lieux-Col. William H. Gardner, Deputy Surgeon-General, haying served thirty years, has at his own request ores, retired. The a-signment of Acting Assistant Surgeon Ran-dol; h M. Myers to duty on heapital ship Bay State is revoked. is revoked, Major Lymas W. V. Kennon, Assistant Adjutant-denoral, to Hawaiia, for the on the staff of the Compusading General of the United States forces at Major Lynnes S., Ashan Ashan Anjanan General to Havaira, for due on the staff of the Communities General for the United States forces at that place. James B. Aleshire, Quartermister, assigned at O. J. Guarderma et, First Arny Corps.
Capt. Mainted O. Holtis, Fourth Infantry, from the Alakama Arricultural and Medianold College, Auburn Aig. and to Join lise command.
First Joint, George E. Franch, Fourth Infantry, from duty as as stant inner ring office in connection with the mass or call of lilinois volunteers and to join hardman. Heading the Medianold Chilege, Auburn Aig. as Child Cavalry, from duty is connected with the master often dillitons could be in a connected with the master often dillitons could be in a connected with the master often dillitons could be an anisten, Aig. as Chief Quartermistic of the recond Division. Fourth Army Corps. will due Major Otto B. Folk as algued as special topic city of the connection with the master out of Waconsin volunt term and to be for a first infantry, from duty in connection with the master out of Waconsin volunt term and to the east in all of waconsin volunt terms and to found to be as Return Board to make and to found to be as a Return Board of the search of the search of the connection of such others as may be undered before it. Col. As B Carry, Akil as the Pyrnater despendit Col. As B Carry, Akil as the Pyrnater despendit Lieut. Col. A Berg., and and Smith Surgeon Frest Lieut. Capit Sames P. Sherwin Adjutant, Second Illinois Infantry Institute Charles McQuiston, Fautti Infantry, Jecohaplain Henry B. Hall, to Chicago for examination for gent annual.

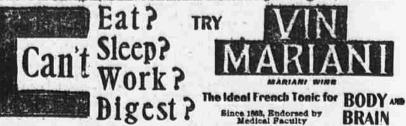
Capit Sames P. Sherwin Adjutant, Second Illinois Infantry Institute Charles McQuiston, Partition Infantry, Institute Despite Sames. "Taken from the Enemy."

M. Favre Perret, International Juror from Switzerland at our Centennial Exhibition, in a speech to a convention of Swiss watchmakers, stated, in speaking of a "RIVERSIDE" Waltham Watch, "Not one Swiss watch in 50,000 compares with this."

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CUBAN CUSTOMS DISTRICT.

An Order Establishing It Issued by the President-Constwise Trade Regulations. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-Acting Secretary of War Melklejohn to-day published an order. signed by the President on Doc. 9, for estab-lishing the Customs district of Cubs, and another modifying the Spanish coastwise trade laws of Cuba. The President's order to estab-

lish the Customs district is as follows: By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, I hereby order and direct that during the occupancy by the military authorities of the United States of the Island of Cuba and all islands in the West Indies west of the seventy-fourth degree, west longitude, evacuated by Spain, said islands shall constitute a collection district for customs purposes Havana shall be the chief port of entry. An officer of the army shall be assigned to such port, who shall be the Collector of Customs of the islands and of the chief port, and shall have general jurisdiction over the collection of cus-

oms in the islands.
"The ports of Matanzas, Cardenas, Cienfueros, Sagua, Calbarien, Santiago, Manzanillo, Nuevitas, Guantanamo, Gibara and Baracoa, in said islands, are hereby declared to be subsaid islands, are hereby declared to be subports of entry, and an officer of the army will be assigned to each of the sub-ports, who will be the Collector of Customs of a sub-port, and shall have general jurisdiction of the collection of customs at such port. He shall make weekly reports to the Collector of Customs of the islands at the chief port of all transactions at the sub-port over which he has jurisdiction, with copies of all entries of merchandise, duly certified.

The Secretary of War shall appoint such civilian deputy collectors, inspectors, and other employees as may be found necessary.

The collectors of the sub-ports shall deposit all moneys collected by them with the collector of the islands, and a receipt from the collector of the islands must be taken in duplicate for all such deposits.

of the islands must be taken in duplicate for all such deposits.

There shall be appointed an auditor, who shall he stationed at the chief port, whose duty it shall be to examine all entries of merchandise and, if found correct, to certify to them. Such auditor shall, on the first of each month, make a full and complete report, duly certified, to the Secretary of War of all duties collected at each port, with an Itemized report of all expenditures made therefrom, which shall be referred to the Auditor for the War Department for audit.

ferred to the Additor for the administration for audit.

"All questions arising in the administration of customs in the islands shall be referred to the Collector of the islands at the chief port for decision, from which there shall be no appeal, except in such cases as may be referred by the Collector of the islands to the Becretary of War Con his decision."

decision, from which there shall be no appeal, except in such cases as may be referred by the Collector of the islands to the Secretary of War for his decision."

A similar order was issued constituting the customs district of Porto Rico, with San Juan as the principal port of entry and Ponce and Mayaguez as sub-ports. The order relating to coastwise trade says:

"By direction of the President the customs tariff and regulations for ports in Cu-a in possession of the United States promulgated on Aug. S. 1828, is hereby amended by adding thereto, at the end of page 10, the following: Coasting trade of Cuba—To incllitate the occupation and control of Cuba by the military forces of the United States and the restoration of order, the haws now in force restricting the coasting trade of the island to Spanish vessels are hereby modified as follows:

"(A) Vessels of the United States may engage in the coasting trade of the island of Cuba.

"(B) The officer of the Army of the United States in command at any port of Cuba in possession of the United States is empowered to issue a permit to a resident of Cuba who owns a vessel which shall entite such vessel to eagage in the coasting trade of the island; provided, that the owner and master of such vessel shall upon oath before such officer entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to the King of Spanish rort only other foreign Prince, State or sovereignty whatever. Such permits shall first be approved by the General in command of the forces of the United States in Cuba.

"Vessels entitled under this paragraph to engage in the coasting trade of Cuba shall early a distinctive signal, which shall be a white field. The form and manner of the issue of span or to any other foreign Prince, State or sovereignty whatever. Such permits shall her president as a permit in command of the forces of the United States in Cuba.

"Vessels entitled under this paragraph to engage in the coasting trade of Cuba shall carry a distinctive signal, which shall be a white field. The for

THE SOLDIER DEAD AT SANTIAGO. It Is Proposed New to Bury Them Together in the Arlington Cemetery.

WARRINGTON, Dec. 13.-A change in the plans for the disposition of the remains of the soldiers who died at Santiago was announced to-day at who died at santingo was announced to-day at the War Department. The iden of interring them in different national cometeries has been abandoned, and it is proposed to use part of the Arlington National Cometery, near Wash-ington, for the purpose. A plot is to be selected there and arranged for the burial of the dead of the Cuban campaign exclusively. A suitable monument will be cructed in their honor.

RUSSIAN SABLES.

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One of the largest and finest collections in the world. Per skin \$40, \$75, \$125, \$200, \$250. Hudson Bay Sable, \$10, \$15, \$25, \$35, \$50. ard muff; four to six for an extra large muff, and two for a fashionable neck scarf. It takes two or three skins for a stand-

Capes, Victorines, neck pieces and muffs, newest styles, in stock or to order without extra charge.

NOTE—I do not recommend blended sables. The process of darkening in-jures the fur. They fade in spots, look dull, and have a mottled ap-pearance after being worn a short time and are a poor investment at any price.

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CURTICE BROTHERS Co. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

~~~~~~~~ Gen. Miles's Army Bill Introduced. Washington, Dec. 13.—Representative Mc Clellan of New York to-day introduced Gen. Miles's bill for the reorganization of the army. as a matter of courtesy to the author, who is his personal friend. The General sent the bill officially to the Committee on Military Affairs, but none of the members would introduce it. Mr. McClellan says there are some features of the bill which he approves, but as a whole he cannot indorse it.

114th to Be Mustered Out To-Night. The members of the 114th Provisional Regiment will be formally mustered out of the State service to-night at the armory in Eighth avenue, Brooklyn. The organization was formed to take the place of the Fourteenth Regiment while it was at the front.

Dyspepsia is the first warning to the "high liver." The free use of

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will prevent the development of anything more serious, and be the greatest possible aid to digestion. **电影电影影响电影电影电影电影电影影响 医克尔特斯氏炎 医克尔特氏病 医克尔特氏病 医**